कृषि मंत्री (श्री चतुरानन मिश्र): (क) जी नहीं। हाल ही में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) लागू नहीं होता।

(ग) भरतपुर (राजस्थान) में स्थित राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र राजस्थान के अलावा मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रमुख सरसों उगाने वाले क्षेत्रों की प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करेगा। दो समन्वित तोरिया प्रायोजना केन्द्र मुरैना तथा जगदलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

Formulation of Environment Policy

*391. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate an Environment Policy, as reported in the "Hindustan Times", dated the 19th December, 1996;

(b) whether Government are aware that there are many laws directly concerned with pollution, which are not implemented at all, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to sensitize the existing police force to bring about an improvement in the implementation of such laws, instead of creating a separate force; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ): (a) The Government alreay has a policy on the environment as contained in the National Forest Policy, 1988, Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution, 1992, National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992.

(b) It is not correct that the many laws directly connected with pollution are not implemented at all. A statement indicating the number and position of cases filed in various courts under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 is annexed. [*See Appendix 180, Annexure No. 59*]

(c) and (d) The Government has taken steps to sensitize various target groups for furthering the protection of the environment. These groups include, among others, the pollice force, army units and para military forces. Some such groups are provided financial assistance for organising awareness creating activities.

Requirement of Urea

*392. SHRI MOHINDAR SINGH KALYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of Urea required in backward districts of the country during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) the estimated quantum of Urea required by the States for the years 1996-97 and 1997-98, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) and (b) Assessment of requirement of urea is made by the Central Government for States and Union Territory Administrations in consultation with them and the fertilizer industry in advance of each cropping season namely Kharif (April to September) and Rabi (October to March). The assessment of requirement of urea in districts including backward districts is made by the States concerned. The table below gives the assessed requirement and consumption of urea in the country during the last three years:

(Lakh tonnes)

Year	Assessed requirement	Consumption
1993-94	163.54	158.10
1994-95	172.52	171.12
1995-96	189.09	179.09

A statement indicating the Statewise assessed requirement of urea for 1996-97 and for ensuing Kharif 1997 season is enclosed (see below). The assessment of urea for Rabi 1997-98 season will be made at an appropriate time as per procedure explained above. However, the all India target for urea consumption for the year 1997-98 is fixed at 211 lakh tonnes.

(c) The demand of urea is met through allocations from indigenous production as well as from imports.

Statement

Statement showing assessed requirement of urea during 1996-97 and Kharif 1997 season

('000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	1996-97	Kharif 1997
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1973.50	985.00
2.	Karnataka	889.80	550.00
3.	Kerala	132.87	70.00
4.	Tamil Nadu	895.00	340.00
5.	Gujarat	1120.00	580.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1306.00	620.00
7.	Maharashtra	1710.00	1100.00
8.	Rajasthan	1100.00	460.00
9.	Goa	7.15	4.50
10.	Haryana	1300.00	580.00
11.	Punjab	2125.00	980.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	4620.00	2120.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	52.00	30.00
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	112.00	62.25
15.	Delhi	34.50	11.55
16.	Bihar	1310.00	725.00
17.	Orissa	515.00	275.00
18.	West Bengal	1050.00	430.00
19.	Assam	68.00	40.00
20.	Tripura	16.10	10.00
21.	Manipur	30.25	23.35
22.	Meghalaya	5.25	3.00
23.	Nagaland	0.85	0.50
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.57	0.27
25.	Sikkim	2.45	0.90
26.	Mizoram	0.80	0.55
	Others	97.83	32.95
	All India	20474.92	10034.82

Fodder Security System in the Country

*393. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the Fodder Security System in India;

(b) the steps being taken for fodder security in our rural areas, particularly in the drought-prone areas;

(c) whether Government are aware of the efforts of SEWA, and NGO in this area; and

(d) Government's policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. RAGHUBANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Fodder surpluses available in the main crop growing seasons are carried over to the lean/scarcity period by preserving fodder in store houses/ fodder banks.

(b) The steps being taken for fodder security in rural area include establishment of fodder banks for preservation/storage of surplus fodder for utilisation during lean/scarcity period, production of seed of high yielding drought resistant fodder varieties for supply to the farmers in the drought prone areas, supply of seed minikits of drought resistant fodder varieties to farmers, enrichment of straw and cellulosic waste, establishment of silvipastoral systems and development of grasslands under Central/State Government schemes. Besides, under the existing Central scheme for financing relief expenditure in the wake of natural calamities, assistance from Calamity Relief Fund is made available for providing fodder, veterinary care and concentrates to small and marginal farmers. Further, during drought periods, movement of fodder from fodder deficit